

STORY OF FAMOUS CIVIL WAR FIGHT

Battle of Gettysburg Which Brought Credit to Both Blue and Gray.

TURNING POINT OF CONFLICT

Total Losses on Both Sides in Three Days' Fighting Over 50,000—Several Generals Killed and Wounded.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.
WASHINGTON.—It is possible, some people would say, that the Battle of Gettysburg changed utterly the course of American history. It was a great fight between armies of Americans, for probably fully ninety per cent. of the men who fought on the two sides were born natives to the American soil. The bravery shown at Gettysburg was of the order which Americans have shown on every field and which reflects credit upon the hardy and heroic ancestry of the men engaged, no matter from what race they may have sprung.

At Gettysburg there was nothing to choose between the valor of the North and the South. The South lost the fight, but it lost it honorably and with the prestige of its soldiery undimmed. The charges made on that field have gone down into history as assaults made under conditions which every man felt might mean death at the end. The defenses made at Gettysburg were of the kind which it takes iron in the blood to make perfect. At Gettysburg Northerners and Southerners replenished their store of respect for their antagonists. The battle marked the high tide of the war between the states. After it the South largely was on the defensive, but its defense was maintained with fortitude and in the face of privations which could not chill the blood of men fighting for what they thought was the right.

The Northern armies were persistent in their attacks through the campaigns which after a few months were started against the objective point, Richmond. Brave men here and brave men there, and after the end came it was the qualities which keep company with bravery which made the soldiers of the North and South so ready to forget and to forgive and to work again for the good of a common country.

The great battle of Chancellorsville was fought not long before the opposing Union and Confederate forces met on the field of Gettysburg. Chancellorsville was a Confederate victory. The Southern government believed that the victory should be followed up by an invasion of the North, for, according to its reasoning, if an important engagement could be won upon Northern soil the chances of foreign intervention or at least foreign aid to the Southern cause, would be forthcoming.

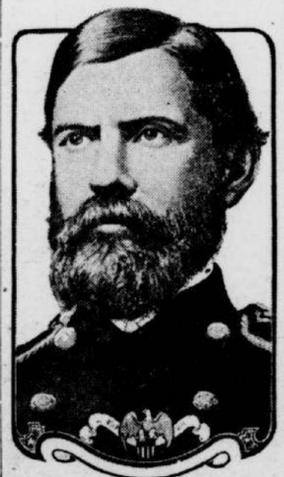
General Robert E. Lee late in the spring of 1863, made his preparations to conduct his campaign Northward into the state of Pennsylvania. He had under his command three corps, General James Longstreet commanding the First, General Richard S. Ewell commanding the Second, and General A. P. Hill commanding the Third. In the Union army which afterward confronted Lee at Gettysburg, there were seven corps, but the number of men in each was much less than that in a Confederate corps, the military composition of each being different. The Union corps commanders who under Meade were at Gettysburg, were Generals John F. Reynolds, W. S. Hancock, Daniel E. Sickles, George Sykes, John Sedgwick, O. O. Howard and H. W. Slocum.

Forces Almost Evenly Matched.
It never has been determined beyond the point of all dispute just how many men were engaged on each side in the battle of Gettysburg. It is known that the armies were very nearly equal in strength, the probabilities being that the Confederate force was a few thousand men stronger than the Union force, a difference which was balanced perhaps by the fact that the Union armies at Gettysburg were fighting in defense of their land from invasion, a condition which military men say always adds a subtle something to the fighting quality which is in any man. Some authorities have said that there were 100,000 men in the Confederate forces at Gettysburg to be confronted by 90,000 Union troops. Another authority says that the Confederate force was 84,000 and the Union force 80,000. As it was the armies were pretty nearly equally divided in strength.

In June, 1863, General Robert E. Lee began to move northward. Lee concentrated his army at Winchester, Va., and then started for the Potomac river, which he crossed to reach the state of Maryland. He fully expected to be followed by General Hooker's army and so General Stuart with a large force of cavalry was ordered by Lee to keep in front of Hooker's army and to check his pursuit of the Confederates if it was attempted.

Late in June the Confederate force reached Hagerstown, in the state of Maryland. It was General Lee's intention to strike Harrisburg, Pa., which was a great railroad center and a city where Union armies were recruited and from which all kinds of supplies were sent out to the soldiers in the field. While the Southern commander was on his way with a large part of his force to the Pennsylvania capital another part of his command was ordered to make its way into the Susquehanna Valley through the town of Gettysburg and then to turn in its course after destroying railroads and gathering in supplies, and to meet the Confederate commander with the main army at Harrisburg.

It was General Jubal A. Early of General Lee's command, who reached Gettysburg after a long hard march on the June 26. From there he went to the town of York and from thence to Wrightsville. At this place he was ordered by General Lee to retrace his steps and to bring his detachment back to a camp near Gettysburg. When Early obeyed Lee's order



Maj. Gen. John F. Reynolds.

and had reached a point near Gettysburg he found the entire Southern force was camped within easy striking distance of the now historic town. In the meantime things were happening elsewhere. General Hooker in command of the Union army which had been depleted at Chancellorsville, had succeeded in out-maneuvering General Stuart in command of Lee's cavalry, had got around Stuart's command in a way to prevent the Southern general from forming a junction with the forces of his chief commander. Lee gave over the proposed movement on Harrisburg when he heard of Hooker's approach and brought the different parts of his army together.

Four days before the Gettysburg fight began General Hooker resigned as commander of the Union army. Hooker and General Hancock disagreed upon a matter concerning which strategists today say that General Hooker was right. Three days before the battle began, that is, June 23, 1863, General George Gordon Meade was named as General Hooker's successor in charge of the Northern army. General Meade at once went into the field and established his headquarters at a point ten or twelve miles south of the town of Gettysburg.

Armies Meet at Gettysburg.
It seems that General Lee on hearing that Stuart had not succeeded in

checking the Union army's advance had made up his mind to turn southward to meet the force of Hooker, or as it turned out the force of Meade. Lee with his force had advanced north beyond Gettysburg, while Meade with his force was south of the town. The fields near the Pennsylvania village had not been picked as a place of battle, but there it was that the two great armies came together and for three days struggled for the mastery.

On the last day of June, the day before the real battle of Gettysburg began, General Reynolds, a corps commander of the Union army, went forward to feel out the enemy. He reached Gettysburg by nightfall. His corps, the First, together with the Third and the Eleventh Infantry Corps with a division of cavalry, composed the Union army's left wing.

The Fifth Army Corps was sent to Hanover, southeast of Gettysburg, and the Twelfth Corps was immediately south of Gettysburg at a distance of eight or nine miles. This was on June 30, and the Union forces were fairly well separated, but they were converging and Gettysburg was their objective.

General Reynolds of the Union forces arrived at Gettysburg early on the morning of July 1. He dispatched a courier to Meade saying that the high ground above Gettysburg was the proper place to meet the enemy. Not long after this message was sent to Meade General Reynolds who dispatched it, was killed. He was on horseback near a patch of woods with his force confronting a large detachment of Confederate troops which was coming toward them. These troops of the enemy were dispersed by the Union batteries and Reynolds was watching the successful solid shot and shrapnel onset when a bullet struck him in the head killing him instantly.

General Abner Doubleday succeeded Reynolds in command of the troops at that point of the field. A brigade of Confederates, a Mississippi organization, charged the Union forces, broke their organization and succeeded in making prisoners of a large part of a New York regiment. Later these men were recaptured and the Mississippi brigade was driven back, a portion of it surrendering. In the fight on the first day at this point of the field or near it, one Union regiment, the 151st Pennsylvania, lost in killed and wounded 337 men out of a total of 446 in a little more than a quarter of an hour's fight.

General Doubleday fell back to Seminary Ridge and extended his line. The forces employed against him here were greater than his own, and after hard fighting Seminary Ridge was given up. The first day's battle was in effect and in truth a victory for the Southern army. On the night of July 1 General Hancock arrived and succeeded in rallying the Union forces and putting new heart into the men. General Meade on that night ordered the entire army to Gettysburg.

Victory Not Followed Up.
For some reason or other perhaps unknown to this day, what was virtually a Confederate victory on the first of July was not followed up by General Lee early on the next morning. General Meade therefore succeeded in strengthening his lines and in preparing for the greater conflict. One end of the Union line was some distance east of Cemetery Hill on Rock Creek, another end was at Round Top something more than two miles beyond Cemetery Hill to the south. The Confederate line confronting it was somewhat longer.

It is impossible in a brief sketch of this battle to give the names of the brigade and the regimental commanders and the names of the regiments which were engaged on both sides in this great battle. Meade, Hancock, Howard, Slocum and Sickles with their men were confronting Lee, Longstreet, Hill, Ewell and the other great commanders of the South with their men. The line of battle with the spaces in between the different commands was nearly ten miles. It was the Confederate general's intention to attack at the extreme right and left and at the center simultaneously. It was to be General Longstreet's duty to turn the left flank of the Union army and to "break it." Longstreet's intended movement was discovered in time to have it met valiantly. The battle of the second day really began with Longstreet's advance. The Southern general did not succeed in the plan which he had formed to get by Big Round Top and to attack the Third Corps from a position of vantage in the rear. General Sickles defended Round Top and Longstreet could not take it.

When one visits the battlefield of Gettysburg he can trace the course of battle of the second day where it raged at Round Top, Peach Orchard, Cemetery Hill, Culp's Hill, and what is known as The Devil's Den. The tide of battle ebbed and flowed. Little Round Top was saved from capture by the timely arrival of a brigade commanded by General Weed that dragged the guns of a United States regular battery up to the summit by hand.

At the end of the second day's fight it was found that the Southern army had failed to break the left flank of the opposing forces, that it had failed to capture Round Top and that the right flank of the Northern army, although vigorously attacked, had not been broken. There was a tremendous loss of life on both sides, and while in general the day had gone favorably to the Northern cause Gettysburg was still a drawn battle.

Charge of Gen. Pickett.
It was on July 3, the third and last day of the great battle of Gettysburg that Pickett's men made their charge which has gone into history as one of the most heroic assaults of all time. It was forlorn hope but it was grasped and the men of George Edward Pickett, Confederate soldier, went loyally and with full hearts to their death across a shrapnel and rifle swept field.

When the third day's fighting opened it began with an artillery duel, hundreds of guns belching forth shot and death from the batteries of both contending forces. It is said that this was the greatest duel engaged in by field pieces during the four years of the war between the states.

The Union guns at one time ceased firing, and it is said that the southern commander thought they had been silenced, and then it was that Longstreet's men made an assault and Pickett's men made their charge. The former general's objective was Big Round Top, but his forces were driven back. Pickett forced his division in brigade columns and they moved directly across the fields over flat ground. They had no cover and they had no sooner come into effective range than they were met by such a storm of shot as never before swept over a field of battle.

They went on and on, and on closing in their depleted ranks and moving steadily forward to their death. Those of Pickett's men who reached their destination had a short hand-to-hand encounter with the northern soldiers. It was soon over and Pickett's charge, glorious for all time in history, was a failure in that which it



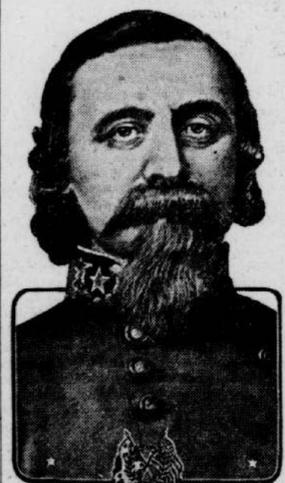
Maj. Gen. George G. Meade.

attempted to do, but was a success as helping to show the heroism of American soldiers.

The losses at Gettysburg on both sides were enormous. The Union army lost Generals Zook, Farnsworth, Weed and Reynolds, killed; while Graham, Barnes, Gibbon, Warren, Doubleday, Barlow, Sickles, Butterfield and Hancock were wounded. The total casualties killed, wounded, captured or missing on the Union side numbered nearly 24,000 men. On the Confederate side Generals Semmes, Pender, Garnet, Armistead, and Barksdale were killed, and Generals Kemper, Kimbal, Hood, Heth, Johnson and Trimble were wounded. The entire Confederate loss is estimated to have been nearly 30,000 men.

The third day's fight at Gettysburg was a victory for northern arms, but it was a hard won fight and the conflict reflects luster today upon the north and the south. Lee led his army back southward, later to confront Grant in the campaigns which finally ended at Appomattox.

Forces Engaged and Losses.
The forces engaged at the Battle of Gettysburg were:
Confederate—According to official accounts the Army of North Virginia, on the 31st of May, numbered 74,468.



Maj. Gen. George E. Pickett.

The detachments which joined numbered 6,400, making 80,868. Deducting the detachments left in Virginia—Jenkins' brigade, Pickett's division, 2,300; Corse's brigade, Pickett's division, 1,700; detachments from Second corps and cavalry, 1,300, in all 5,300—leaves an aggregate of 75,568.

Union—According to the reports of the 30th of June, and making allowance for detachments that joined in the interim in time to take part in the battle, the grand aggregate was 100,000 officers and men.

The casualties were:
Confederate—
First corps 7,539
Second corps 5,937
Third corps 6,735
Cavalry 1,426
Aggregate 21,637
Union—
First corps 6,059
Second corps 4,369
Third corps 4,211
Fifth corps 2,187
Sixth corps 242
Eleventh corps 3,801
Twelfth corps 1,082
Cavalry 1,094
Staff 4
Aggregate 23,049

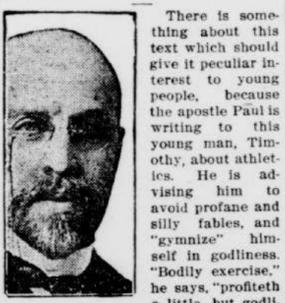
Distinctive.
"Show me some tiaras, please. I want one for my wife."
"Yes, sir. About what price?"
"Well, at such a price that I can say: 'Do you see that woman with the tiaras? She is my wife.'"—Pearson's Weekly.

Puzzled Missourian.
Will some one explain why some people who are invariably late at church need no bell to call them to the moving-picture show on time?

The Present Value of Godliness

By REV. JAMES M. GRAY, D. D.
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Chicago

TEXT—"Godliness is profitable unto all things, having promise of the life that now is and of that which is to come." I Tim. 4:8.



There is something about this text which should give it peculiar interest to young people, because the apostle Paul is writing to this young man, Timothy, about athletics. He is advising him to avoid profane and silly fables, and "gymnize" himself in godliness. "Bodily exercise," he says, "profiteth a little, but godliness is profitable unto all things, having promise of the life that now is and of that which is to come."

I would especially emphasize the "promise of the life that now is," because that is what most young people are thinking about. They admit the value of godliness so far as the future is concerned, but that seems far off. It is the present that concerns them, and if godliness can be of benefit to them now, they would like to know it. You pay a premium on a life insurance policy for many years in the hope of securing an annuity in old age; or you venture your capital in an investment with the expectation of an ultimate profit, but godliness is not like those things. It is more like a comfortable estate in the hands of a trustee yielding a regular support, or a bona fide business which maintains the proprietor from the moment he engages in it.

In other words, there is not a single want of our nature for which there is not a specific promise in the Bible ready to be made over to us if we comply with the simple and reasonable conditions. Is it food and raiment? "Seek ye first the kingdom of God and his righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you." Is it counsel and direction in our daily affairs? "If any man may lack wisdom, let him ask of God who giveth to all men liberally, and upbraideth not." Is it support in old age and death? "My God shall supply all your needs according to his riches in glory by Christ Jesus."

The Testimony of Experience.
But passing now from the testimony of the Bible reflect on that from observation and experience. Take the question of health, and the life insurance companies, just referred to, will tell you that they make special rates for those whose habits are supposed to be promoted by true godliness.

Take the question of fortune, and while it is not affirmed that the godly always become rich in this world's goods, yet they make better workmen, more judicious managers and clearer thinkers, all of which improves their financial status. "The blessing of the Lord it maketh rich and he addeth no sorrow with it."
Take the question of one's influence and standing among men. Does not the world respect and value a truly godly man? Would not the world rather deal with men who obey the laws of God than with those who disobey them? A truly godly man will not sell his vote, nor defraud a neighbor, nor deceive a friend. He will give full measure and weight, and will tell the truth.

What is Godliness?
But what is godliness? It is not merely making a profession of Christianity and uniting with the church, because there is such a thing as "the form of godliness without its power." The thought of this text is addressed to a young man who was already a Christian; who had already believed on the Lord Jesus Christ, and had been regenerated by his Holy Spirit; and that to which he is urged is simply to conform his daily life more to the gospel he had thus embraced. To practice godliness, therefore, one must first be godly, and to be godly in the Bible meaning of that term, involves a clean heart and a right spirit which God bestows on them who accept him and confess his Son. "He that hath the Son hath life and he that hath not the Son of God, hath not life" (1 Jno. v. 12). The first principle of godliness is obedience to God, and the first principle of that obedience is submission to the yoke of Christ.

"There is a tide in the affairs of men Which taken at the flood, leads on to fortune; Omitted, all the voyage of their life Is bound in shallows and in miseries."

If fortune be taken in its highest and holiest sense, then the tide that carries thither is the Name Above Every Name, and there is none other name under heaven given among men whereby we must be saved" (Acts 4:12). "Now is the accepted time, today is the day of salvation" (2 Cor. 6:2). "Hear and your soul shall live."
Learn a lesson from the times. In these days men are bent on the development of their outward man, but do thou, not neglecting or despising that, be equally bent on the development of thy inner man.

In no triumph does modern science appear as the almost angelic wonder-worker of these times than its transformation of poor little cripples and diseased tots into healthy and happy children. And no agencies for human relief are more blessed in the public mind than those which come to the children's aid.

A Philadelphia junk dealer found \$100,000 worth of old stamps in \$50 worth of waste paper. In a few years he will be boasting about his perspicacity in becoming a self-made man.

THE AMERICAN HOME

W. A. RADFORD
EDITOR

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 175 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill., and only enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

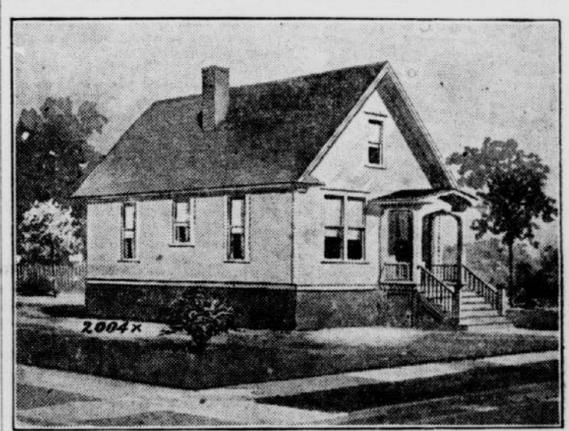
A neat little affair, just big enough for two, may be built on this plan for about \$900, and it is well worth the money. Very small houses nowadays must have bathrooms. People are cleaner than they used to be, and I believe they are getting more particular all the time. At any rate, I notice that houses without improvements go a-begging, while modern conveniences will sell or rent a house even when the location is not especially desirable.

Hot running water in a house has come to be a necessity, but it is also a luxury—something more we have to thank science for that our great-grandparents knew nothing about. Thirty years ago, houses supplied with hot water were known only to the rich; but now anyone who has ambition enough to want to be clean may have hot running water and a porcelain bath to turn it into. This porcelain bathtub is also a recent invention. As late as 12 or 15 years ago, a zinc-lined wooden box was considered de-

with gas, they were afraid of it, and they never could keep things hot until ready to serve. These were two very serious objections; but these troubles have been rightly by degrees, until the gas stove now has more friends than the upright piano. With a neat two-story gas range in a good kitchen like this, a small family can manage very nicely without a dining room. They can imagine themselves living in the last century, if they want to, but the fact is that a good many houses are being built at the present time, in which the cooking and eating must be done in one and the same room.

This also helps to solve the cottage or bungalow question. A great many city women are accustomed to living in flats. They have learned to like the plan of having all the rooms on one floor; it saves climbing up and down stairs. The difficulty, however, has always been to get rooms enough. You cannot spread out very far in a flat, and you cannot spread a cottage house very wide without running into considerable expense. This is what led architects to turn back about a hundred years to first principles, and reinstate the combination dining room and kitchen.

This house plan, as drawn, does not provide for a cellar; but there is no objection to having a good cellar put



sirable and sufficiently up-to-date; but now all bathroom furniture must be of porcelain or porcelain-enameled, as hard and smooth as glass so that it can be easily cleaned.

Recent improvements in plumbing supplies have reduced the cost of hot and cold-water fittings in houses by cutting off corners in different directions. All fittings and connections are now cut by machinery to standard sizes; and attachments to washstands, closets, and bathtubs are manufactured by the million, so that the only thing necessary is to put in the proper washers to prevent leaks, screw them fast, and connect with the water-supply and the sewer. It makes the plumber's job an easy one, and one that is quickly done.

The kitchen, as shown in this little design, is made large, because it is also the dining room. A hundred years ago the very best Americans were not too proud to cook and eat in the

under this little dwelling at any time, for the house is well worth it.

The little front vestibule should be furnished with a good-sized hat-rack. There is room for it on the side opposite the front stair, and it will be found very useful for hanging overcoats. There should be a part underneath, to hold extra articles of clothing such as overshoes, leggings, gloves and a whole lot of other things that you haven't room for in a little house like this unless you provide something of this kind.

There are many ways to manage in close quarters, that people living in large houses never think about. One of the first lessons to learn is that you do not need so much as your neighbors have got in their large houses.

WHITE PLAGUE IN AFRICA

Bad Liquor is Causing Many Natives Along Coast to Succumb to Tuberculosis.

All Europe is at present interested in the contest with tuberculosis. A French paper calls attention to an overlooked territory where there is need of extending this struggle. This is French Guinea, where the ravages of the white plague are worse than anywhere in Europe. At Bassam, one physician found that 21 negroes out of every 100 were victims of tuberculosis, while back from the coast only two per cent. were infected.

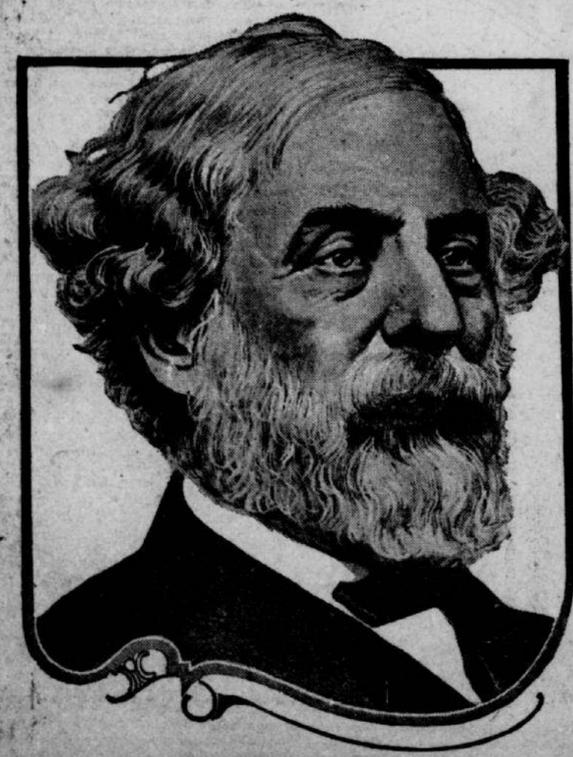
And the explanation is simple: The importations of spirits on the Ivory Coast in 1911 were 2,263,433 litres. Ten litres are equal to 11 quarts. These spirits were Holland gin, English and German rum, and, worst of all, unnameable mixtures containing quantities of furfural and aldehyde. These are brought by German steamers, to which the natives give the significant name of gin boats.

"Old Age" Kills Little Girl.
Cleveland medical circles recently were deeply interested in the death of Dora Crzybeck, a six-year-old girl, who died of "old age."

The child's hair was as white as that of an aged person, her face wrinkled as though with age, and her whole appearance was that of a woman of seventy years.
The disease of which the child died is known as Raynaud's disease and is very rare. Corner Byrne called after the little girl's death and said he knew of only one other such case during his years of experience.

Their Place.
"Where do they use the bell buoys?"
"In the floating palace hotels."

Bears Bound in Rat Skin.
It appears that a new use has been found for the skin of the common brown rat. In England, it is said the bookbinders have taken to using these skins for covers of fine editions hitherto bound in high-grade leathers. It is reported that a trade amounting to \$250,000 a year has developed in Great Britain, and that many skins are imported from California. Rat skins have long been used for purses, gloves and similar small articles, and are proving very useful for these purposes.



Gen. Robert E. Lee.